2015 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
Del Oro Water Company – East Plano District
Public Water System Number 54-00767

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2015 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water for the Del Oro Water Co., East Plano District is produced from ground water, Well No. 1. This source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: 1. High density [>1/acre] septic systems. A copy of the September 2002 Drinking Water Source Assessment may be viewed by calling the District office at 1-530-717-2516. For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact: Community Relations at P.O. Drawer 5172, Chico, CA 95927. You will be notified with your monthly billing of any public meetings concerning your drinking water.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: Not detectable at testing limit

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

MFL: Million fibers per liter

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally – occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF **COLIFORM BACTERIA** – 2015 - Monthly

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	Number of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria [1]	2	1	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. Coli	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E.Coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF **LEAD AND COPPER** – Sample date: August 13, 2013

Lead and Copper	Number of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	Number of sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ug/L)	5	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ug/L)	5	55.5	0	1,300	170	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR **SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)		Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	Well No. 1	5/19/2015	18.20	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	Well No. 1	5/19/2015	119	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A ***PRIMARY*** DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as N (ppm)	5/19/2015	4.12	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as N (ppm)	5/19/2015	0.15	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppb)	5/19/2015	0.071	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cadmium (ppb)	5/19/2015	3.3	5	4	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from water batteries and paints.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A ***SECONDARY*** DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemicals or Constituent (and reporting units)		Sample Date	Averaged Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)	Well No. 1	5/19/2015	0.16	5	Soil runoff
Specific Conductance (umhos)	Well No. 1	5/19/2015	348	900 - 1600	Naturally-occurring organic materials

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

(1) We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During January 2016 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of the drinking water during that time.

In December 2015 Del Oro Water Co., Tulare District – East Plano Service Area (DOWCTU-EP) had one (1) positive coliform bacteria result, followed by one (1) follow-up positive coliform bacteria result taken at the Well. DOWCTU-EP failed to collect five (5) follow-up samples in January 2016. As a result, the system was in violation for 1 month. The distribution system has been flushed and the faucet at the Well has been replaced, with these measures taken all further results have come back ***absent*** for coliform bacteria.

Usually, coliforms are a sign that there could be a problem with the treatment or distribution system (pipes). Whenever we detect coliform bacteria in any sample, we do follow-up testing to see if other bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or E. coli, are present. We did not find any of these bacteria in our subsequent testing. If we had, we would have notified you immediately.

People with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly may be at increased risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water:

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Del Oro Water Company would like to inform our customers to the safety of lead and copper testing. While Del Oro Water Company does not use lead pipes in the distribution lines that serve our customers, older homes may have been built using lead pipes or lead connectors. For this reason ***Lead and Copper Tap Monitoring*** by Del Oro Water Company is conducted at designated customer's homes and is an important part of a water utilities monitoring schedule.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Del Oro Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available for the Safe Drinking water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

EP Mailing Completed By: May 11, 2016